

Committee on Science and Technology. He was known as a consensus builder and a team player.

In 1983, he retired to El Paso and resumed his legal career. He was a devoted husband, father of 7 children. His values and character and integrity and leadership skills were assets to the United States of America and certainly to this Congress.

It is absolutely proper and fitting that this tribute be made, naming this Federal building.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. REYES).

Mr. REYES. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding time to me.

I rise in support of the bill, H.R. 3598, and urge the House to pass it. I am proud to have authored this legislation to name the Federal building in El Paso, Texas after Richard C. White, the man who represented the people of El Paso in Congress for 9 terms, from 1965 to 1983.

In his years of service to our Nation and to the people of the 16th district of Texas, Congressman White showed genuine concern for his constituents and a commitment to do all that was in his power to help those whom he served. He truly led a life filled with integrity, compassion and contributed to the welfare of others. And he made a lasting impression on the lives of all who knew him.

I am proud to have personally known Congressman White. The more I learned about this individual, the more respect and admiration I and members of my family had for this fine gentleman and representative of the people's House.

He made a lifetime commitment to his community and to his country. As a young man he served as a marine in World War II, seeing combat in Bougainville, Guam and Iwo Jima, where he was wounded and received the Purple Heart for his service to his country.

His military service was only the beginning of a lifetime of public service. Upon returning to the States, he began an outstanding career in 1949 as a lawyer advocating for the people of El Paso.

Heeding a for even greater community service, Congressman White launched a distinguished career as a State legislator, serving first in the Texas legislature from 1955 to 1958. From the beginning he worked hard to improve the quality of life along the Texas border and left behind a strong legacy for all border legislators.

Among his numerous legislative accomplishments, he focused on health care and environmental issues, establishing a nursing school at the University of Texas at El Paso and creating the Hueco Tanks State Park.

Thereafter he sought to make an even greater impact by serving at the national level and began a congressional career in 1965 as a representative for the 16th district of Texas.

Many of my colleagues were his colleagues and remember his powerful ad-

vocacy on behalf of El Paso and for the well-being of the Nation as a whole.

I can tell them that as I now serve in the seat he formerly held, I take great pride in working to meet the high standards that he set for all of us here in Congress. Congressman White personified the meaning of honorable leadership and public service. He stood for high ethics and moral values, and he always stood by his word.

Many of my colleagues recall his work on the Committee on Armed Services which reflected an unyielding commitment to our national security. He provided unwavering support for air defense through El Paso's Flort Bliss Army Post and drafted the reorganization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

In addition, he brought the needs of El Paso and the border to the forefront. He created the Chamizal Border Highway and the Chamizal National Memorial and enacted the Scenic Rivers bill. Moreover, I know that many of you were proud to have served with him on the Interior and Insular Affairs committee, the Post Office and Civil Service Committee and the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

While Richard White was known for his legislative accomplishments, maybe his greatest accomplishment was serving as a tremendous role model for countless young people from El Paso, the State of Texas and this great country.

He had a kind word for everyone he met and never failed to take time to encourage our children to reach their full potential. This was reflected in his dedication as a family man. And despite having attained seniority and earning the admiration of his peers in Congress, Richard White left this body after 9 terms in 1983, to return to that family that he so much loved in El Paso.

He was the proud father of 7 children and was devoted to spending more time with each and every one of them as they grew up. Nonetheless, after leaving Congress, he continued working towards the betterment of El Paso. He remained active in numerous community affairs and lent his wisdom to me and the 16th district as a mentor and as a civic leader. I can say that Richard White made the most of his life by touching the lives of all those around him. He will always be remembered as a wonderful Congressman and wonderful husband, a tremendous father, friend, role model and a great person.

He was a true gentleman who is profoundly missed and it is only fitting that we honor and remember him by passing this legislation today and naming the El Paso Federal building in his name.

I would like to thank my colleague, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARMEY) the majority leader, and also the minority leader, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GEPHARDT) for scheduling this bill on the floor today. I would also like to thank Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure

chairman, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SHUSTER), and the ranking member, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR) for their full support of this legislation.

In addition, I want to thank the Subcommittee on Public Buildings and Economic Development, the gentleman from California (Mr. KIM), and the ranking member of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TRAFICANT) for giving me this opportunity to speak on behalf of Richard White today.

I appreciate the work of their staffs in moving this legislation forward. I would also like to extend my extreme gratitude to the 41 Members who cosponsored H.R. 3598 and the other 16 Members who agreed to cosponsor the bill after it came out of committee.

Congressman White would have been pleased to know of his many friends in the 105th Congress who knew him and respected him and who remember his legacy of public achievement and leadership on behalf of this great Nation.

With passage of this bill, I look forward to the Senate's quicken enactment of the bill and the President's signature.

Richard White, thank you and gracias for your leadership and inspiration.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. KIM) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3598.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JERE COOPER FEDERAL BUILDING

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2730) to designate the Federal building located at 309 North Church Street in Dyersburg, Tennessee, as the "Jere Cooper Federal Building".

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 2730

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

The Federal building located at 309 North Church Street in Dyersburg, Tennessee, shall be known and designated as the "Jere Cooper Federal Building".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Federal building referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Jere Cooper Federal Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. KIM) and the gentleman

from Ohio (Mr. TRAFICANT), each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. KIM).

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

H.R. 2730 designates the Federal building in Dyersburg, Tennessee as the Jere Cooper Federal building. Congressman Jere Cooper was born on a farm near Dyersburg, Tennessee in 1893. He attended local schools and earned a degree in law from Cumberland University in 1914.

In 1917, after commencing his legal practice, he enlisted in the Second Tennessee Infantry National Guard and was commissioned a first lieutenant. He served his country during World War I and was promoted to captain, serving as a regimental adjutant until his discharge in 1919.

Congressman Cooper began his political career as a member of the city council and city attorney from 1920 through 1928. He was also elected to the post of State Commander of the American Legion of Tennessee in 1921. In 1929, he was elected to the 71st United States Congress, representing a major portion of what is now the 8th congressional district of Tennessee.

He served his district for 14 succeeding Congresses, until his death in 1957. As a member, Congressman Cooper's distinguished himself on the Committee on Ways and Means as both a member and as chairman and served as chairman of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation also.

I support the bill and urge my colleagues to support it.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I want to join and associate myself with the remarks of the gentleman from California (Mr. KIM) on the bill.

I would also like to comment a little bit out of school about the fine efforts of the gentleman from Texas (Mr. REYES) for bringing the previous bill to the floor in honoring the great member from his district that he now represents so well.

On H.R. 2730, no question that we have a man that had a great impact on America, chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, a leader, always prepared to stand up and do what he felt was right. I think it is absolutely fitting that we join with the sponsor the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. TANNER) to go ahead and support this designation. It is aptly fitting.

Mr. TANNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2730, a bill introduced to designate the Federal building in Dyersburg, Tennessee as the Jere Cooper Federal Building.

U.S. Representative Jere Cooper represented in Congress a major portion of what is now the 8th Congressional District of Tennessee. During his nearly three decades of service, he distinguished himself on the House Ways and Means Committee as both a member and as its chairman. His service began in

1929 when our country was in the depths of the Great Depression and continued through some of our nation's greatest challenges—World War II, the Korean War and the beginning of the cold war. He served his district, the State of Tennessee, and the Nation with pride and distinction.

Representative Cooper was born on a farm near Dyersburg in Dyer County, Tennessee, on July 20, 1893. In 1917, after earning a law degree from Cumberland College, he enlisted in the Second Tennessee Infantry, National Guard and was commissioned a first lieutenant. He served his country in France and Belgium during World War I. He was promoted to captain and served as regimental adjutant until discharged from the Army. He also served as the state Commander of the American Legion in Tennessee. He was first elected to the Seventy-First Congress and to the next fourteen Congresses serving from March 4, 1929, until his death in December 18, 1957. He served as the distinguished chairman of the Ways and Means Committee in the Eighty-Fourth and Eighty-Fifth Congresses.

I believe that designating the Federal building in Dyersburg, Tennessee as the Jere Cooper Federal Building is a befitting honor and memorial, and I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 2730, a bill to honor the late Representative Jere Cooper.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. KIM) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2730.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

THURGOOD MARSHALL UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2187) to designate the United States Courthouse located at 40 Foley Square in New York, New York, as the "Thurgood Marshall United States Courthouse".

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 2187

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

The United States courthouse located at 40 Foley Square in New York, New York, shall be known and designated as the "Thurgood Marshall United States Courthouse".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any references in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the United States courthouse referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Thurgood Marshall United States Courthouse".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. KIM) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TRAFICANT), each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. KIM).

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Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 2187, again, designates the United States Courthouse at 40 Foley Square in New York City as the Thurgood Marshall United States Courthouse.

Thurgood Marshall was born in Baltimore, Maryland. He graduated cum laude from Lincoln University in 1930, and graduated top of his class from Howard University School of Law in 1933.

Upon graduation from law school, Justice Marshall began his legal career with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. It was during this time, as chief counsel, that he organized efforts to end segregation in voting, housing, public accommodations and education. This legislation led to the landmark Supreme Court decision of *Brown v. Board of Education* which declared segregation in public schools to be unconstitutional.

In 1961, Justice Marshall was appointed to the Second Circuit Court of Appeals by President Kennedy, and 4 years later was chosen by President Lyndon Johnson to be the first African American Solicitor General. Two years later, in 1967, President Johnson nominated Justice Marshall to become the first African American Justice of the Supreme Court, where he served with distinction until his retirement in 1991. Justice Marshall died in 1993, and laid in state at the Supreme Court, a rare and privileged honor.

This is a fitting tribute to an honored jurist and great historical figure. I support this bill and urge my colleagues to support it.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL), the sponsor of the bill, and I commend him for the outstanding job and the efforts he has put forth in ensuring this be brought before the Congress.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TRAFICANT), for those words and, Mr. Speaker, I rise to encourage my colleagues to support H.R. 2187, a bill which I introduced last year to name the Federal Courthouse at Foley Square in New York City as the Thurgood Marshall United States Courthouse.

By naming the Foley Square Courthouse after Justice Marshall, Congress would send a signal to the American people and the entire world of the importance of the principle of equality under the law.

As my colleagues know, the late Thurgood Marshall was not only the first African American Justice of the United States Supreme Court, he also was one of the greatest trial and appellate lawyers in the history of our Nation. Through his skill, advocacy, and